

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9

MORE SIDEWALKS, PLEASE

We trust that the announced determination of the head of the road committee of the board of supervisors to insist upon the proper carrying out of the law regarding sidewalk construction is not to be suppressed by any hostility that may be engendered in the board over patronage nor lost in the shuffle in the rather patent hostility that has descended upon the city engineer as a result of the various little clashes between the mayor and the members.

Honolulu can get along very nicely without inter-Republican rows in the city hall, but it cannot get along much longer without sidewalks if it is going to maintain its front as a modern and progressive city.

The question of sidewalk enforcement depends, we have been told almost monthly for the past several years, on the ability of the administration to point out to prospective sidewalk builders the exact grade lines. The question of securing these grade lines, we have been told on many and divers occasions, depends upon the willingness of the board to vote the money for the necessary surveys.

All of which we accept as facts, and until the board can make up its mind to appropriate the money for the carrying through of all the engineering work for the preparation of grade maps we must rest satisfied that Honolulu will not have a complete sidewalk system. It appears to be too much to expect that all Honoluluans will build sidewalks for the pride they take in their city and their own property, because if they had the proper pride they would not have to be ordered to do the necessary work. They would have laid sidewalks long ago.

But there are gaps in the sidewalks on the streets for which the necessary grade maps are at hand, and on these streets the property owners should receive immediate notice to get busy. Within a few feet of King street, on Alakea, before property controlled by one of the wealthiest corporations of the city, is a sidewalkless stretch. One may walk from the main center of the city to boggy streets in almost any direction one may choose within a five minute stroll.

Nuuanu street, the one main thoroughfare running from the waterfront mauka, is a conspicuous example of the condition that should not exist. Between Beretania and Kukui, on this main street, there is not even a sidewalk allowance, the buildings abutting directly on the roadway. Port street is sidewalkless above School street and has a few gaps on the city side of School.

King street conditions in places are atrocious, and the worst civic neglect is not in the tenement sections either.

The new administration has come out strong for a real city hall, some home for the administration commensurate with the dignity of Honolulu. The same energy that is promised in the chase for a city hall, if put into work for sidewalks, would benefit Honolulu infinitely more and would give the city some of the dignity that might justify a handsome city hall.

Just now, housing our city fathers in a modern home would be putting on too much style, considering. Something like patent leather pumps without socks.

A NOTABLE STEP FORWARD

The present board of supervisors has been in office now for a month, not long enough for any comprehensive forecast to be made regarding what may or what may not be expected during the term. In many respects the early performances of the board have fallen far short of the hopes of the community and already much has been done that points towards failure along the identical lines in which previous administrations have failed and for which they have been rebuked. But there is one conspicuous exception.

The one absolutely progressive step which this board has taken in advance of all its predecessors is in the establishment of a centralized purchasing bureau, through which all the departments will requisition for their various supplies. This bureau, if efficiently administered, will not only give the city the real benefit of competition but will save time and bookkeeping for all the other city bureaus, to the advancement of their efficiency.

A system which has been proven valuable elsewhere might very well be adopted by the Honolulu purchasing bureau. This is the establishment of a "sample room," where are publicly displayed samples of everything the municipality buys, with reasonable exceptions. Each article is labelled in plain figures with the contract price paid by the city and bears likewise the name of the individual or the firm which has submitted the lowest bid. A placard list of such things as cannot be shown by sample, with prices and names, is on display in the sample room.

This not only allows the public to know just what this city is buying and what price, but it establishes a grade up to which suppliers must keep, or attract the attention of competitors. It would in the case of Honolulu, prevent also any continuation of what is now charged, that Honolulu merchants and purveyors charge the city more for supplies than is charged to private contractors and corporations. The complete publicity of a "sample room" would prevent this, if the facts really be as stated.

THE FENCES MUST GO

The fences must go. Not all at once. The last will remain with us for a long time; but eventually they will all go.

The campaign for a more beautiful Honolulu has many angles and branches to it. Among them are better streets, better sidewalks, the shading of the streets by trees, beautifying the city by the addition of flowering trees and shrubs, the elimination of billboards and of fences.

The elimination of fences is the most difficult of the enumerated list to accomplish, for the reason, that precedent, education and prejudice is enlisted in their behalf, coming down from a period when cattle and horses roamed the plains and hills of Oahu, unrestrained.

A good beginning has been made, however, and here and there throughout the city good examples of yards without fences are being shown.

Now that the Ad Club and the Ladies' Outdoor Circle have each appointed a committee which has joined hands to campaign on the trail of the festive fence, many of them should be roped, hog-tied and eliminated between now and Carnival time.

"The fence must go," is the slogan of the Ad Club and the Outdoor Circle, and it will have to be a pretty substantial fence that will withstand the bayonet charge of these two bands of warriors.

WHERE DOES THE INITIATIVE LIE?

Some two or three months ago the Honolulu police had their attention drawn to the existence of an organized gambling game in Kalihi, the matter coming before the officials through the efforts of the holder to collect the cash called for by a check, which was not negotiable at the bank. The police had in their possession a letter from the signer of the check, which declared that in as much as it had been drawn to pay a gambling debt it was not collectable. The police threatened to prefer a charge of gross cheat against the loser and he paid up. No effort was made, however, to follow up the matter and cause the arrest of the gamblers.

About a month later, in the same gambling joint, a fight arose, some sixty-five dollars having disappeared off the gambling table. In the fight one of the spectators at the game was knocked down and kicked in the face. Then the police were called in to search for the sixty-five dollars. Assistant Chief of Detectives Kelley went to the gambling joint and also searched an adjacent cottage. He saw the fight victim, with his bloodstained face, and questioned him. He made every effort to find the missing money, but he made no move whatever to arrest any of the gamblers, nor from all that can be learned, did he report to the sheriff on the existence of this gambling house.

Within the past fortnight a case of vicious and indecent assault was reported to the police. Reputable witnesses were ready to give information and testimony. After a cursory investigation, which did not even result in the correct name of the women being learned, the police dropped the case, on orders from the sheriff.

There is not an hour of any day that anyone cannot find within fifteen minutes a direct violation of the automobile ordinance. The number of cases taken up by the police do not average one a week, and only then when someone is hurt or killed.

In at least five hundred places in Honolulu, every day, the ordinance which forbids the blocking of the sidewalks is openly violated. The police along their beats never give this lawbreaking the slightest attention.

The Advertiser has, from time to time, asked at the police station why some police action is not taken in these and other cases. Invariably the reply has been that no citizen has appeared to swear to a warrant. The sheriff takes the position, and has so announced, that the initiative is not up to him or his officers.

Now, is this the law enforcement with which Honoluluans are going to be satisfied much longer? Are the police to be regarded simply as officers to act only upon the complaint of citizens, or are they to be, as they are elsewhere, the guardians of the peace and the ones to whom the public may look for the enforcement of the law?

The question ought to be settled. Is the policy to be to prevent crime, or is it to be simply to punish it after it has occurred?

THE PASSING HOUR

What sort of trifling with justice is it to liberate on a \$500 bail a man accused of highway robbery at the point of a gun?

The Constabulary Band can play in our yard just as much as it wants.

Eleven more day to the Carnival. Have you secured your reserved seats yet? This is everybody's show and every one has to help pay for it.

With James L. McLean as president of the Honolulu Automobile Club we expect to see considerable action towards the strict enforcement of the traffic ordinances. If the automobilists with a sense of responsibility, acting as an organization, will only help, the reckless speeders, the selfish road hogs and the murderous joyriders will soon become things of the past.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

February 4, 1915.

BUTTER.		POULTRY.	
Small demand for Island fancy.		Demand good for fat chickens. Ca-	
Glenwood receipts light. Demand good		pons selling well for Chinese New	
for tub butter.		Year; birds 4 to 7 lbs. preferred.	
Island fancy.....45		Capons, lb.....35 to 37½	
Island tub.....40		Broilers, fat, 2 to 3 lbs., lb.....35 to 37½	
		Young roosters, lb.....30 to 35	
		Hens, good condition, lb.....25	
		Turkeys, lb.....30	
		Ducks, Muscovy, lb.....25 to 30	
EGGS.		VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Island eggs plentiful.		Beans, String, green, lb......03	
Fresh Island, doz.....32 to 35		Beans, String, wax, lb......03½	
Duck eggs, doz.....27½		Beans, Lima, in pod, lb......03 to .03½	
		Beans Dry.....4.00	
		Mani Red, cwt.....4.00	
		Calico, cwt.....3.00	
		Small Whites, cwt.....4.00	
		Dried Peas, cwt.....4.00	
		Beets, doz, bunches......50	
		Cabbage, bag......50	
		Carrots, doz, bunches......30	
		Corn, Sweet, 100 ears.....2.00 to 2.25	
		Corn, Haw., small y'w.....38.00 to 40.00	
		Corn, Haw., large y'w.....36.00 to 38.00	
		Cucumbers, doz.....30 to 50	
		Aligator Peas (none in the market).	
		Bananas, Chinese, bunch......35 to .60	
		Bananas, cooking, bunch......75 to 1.00	
		Breadfruit, doz......30 to .50	
		Figs, per 100......75	
		Grapes, Isabella, lb......09 to .10	
		Oranges, Hawaiian (none in market).	
LIVESTOCK		FRUITS	
Beef cattle and sheep are not bought for by weight dressed.		Limes, per 100, No. 1 (in demand).....50 to .85	
at live weights. They are taken by		Pineapples, doz......40 to .60	
the meat companies, dressed and paid		Strawberries, lb......20 to .25	
		Watermelons (none in market).	
		Pohas, lb. (slow sale)......08 to .10	
		Papayas, lb......01½	
HIDES, Wet Salted		FEED	
Good demand for hides.		Scratch Feed, ton.....47.00	
Steers, No. 1, lb......14½		Oats, ton.....43.00	
Steers, No. 2, lb......13½		Wheat, ton.....57.00 to 58.00	
		Middlings, ton.....43.00 to 46.00	
		Hay, Wheat, ton.....23.00 to 25.00	
		Hay, Alfalfa, ton.....25.00	
		Alfalfa Meal, ton.....25.00	

The following are quotations on feed Scratch Feed, ton.....47.00
Oats, ton.....43.00
Wheat, ton.....57.00 to 58.00
Middlings, ton.....43.00 to 46.00
Hay, Wheat, ton.....23.00 to 25.00
Hay, Alfalfa, ton.....25.00
Alfalfa Meal, ton.....25.00

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1387. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address U. S. E. S.

A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

THE TENSION IN THE ORIENT

The various international questions that have arisen on the Atlantic as a result of the battle to the death now being waged between the leading maritime Powers of the world are certain to become more and not fewer before the war is ended, but in no way are they as serious at the present moment for the United States as the situation which the hints from Tokio and Peking indicate is arising in the Orient. There, if anywhere, lies the danger of the United States becoming embroiled in the fighting that has already invaded every continent of the globe.

One need not be rabidly pro-Allies to appreciate the fact that Germany would hail anything that would bring the United States into open clash with Japan, and any little help that can bring such on will not be missing. Such a clash would entail co-operation between the Powers of the Alliance and America, inasmuch as Japan is the active ally of Great Britain, France and Russia, which Powers could by no conceivable rearrangement of the diplomatic situation stand aloof if hostilities began upon the Pacific. And it only needs a bit of blundering to precipitate things, if, as recent dispatches say, Japan has reached the point of threatening China with military force.

An analogous situation exists in the Far East. Japan is at war with Germany and has wrested from the Kaiser his sole stronghold in the Orient. Germany held Kiaochow nominally under lease from China, but in reality it was a German possession, into which millions of marks had been poured to strengthen it as the German foothold in Asia. Japan is now in control, under an announcement made at the outbreak of hostilities that Kiaochow would be eventually restored to China. In the fighting, the Japanese forces operated outside of the German zone and even outside of the "war zone," which had been delimited by the Chinese. At the present time they are holding all the territory embraced within the "war zone," concerning which, and the violation of Chinese neutrality, China addressed a protest to Tokio and asked the good offices of the United States.

Recently Peking addressed a note to Tokio demanding the evacuation of the war zone by the Japanese forces, a note to which Tokio replied by the filing of a series of demands upon China, the exact nature of which are not known publicly. President Yuan Shih-kai states that some of the demands will be granted by China, but that others infringe upon the integrity of China as a sovereign state and will be resisted. This parallels the Serbian reply to Austria which set Europe ablaze.

On Sunday the Chinese minister at Tokio informed his government that the Japanese government had made it plain that it will back up its demands by force, a statement that, were China a stronger Power, would inevitably result in war.

The danger of the situation to America lies in the fact that this country has enunciated the principle of the Open Door in China, and war between the two Oriental nations would lead, according to all precedents, to at least a partial closing of that door.

Japan claims that it can do nothing towards the settlement of the Shantung situation until peace with Germany is concluded, which peace cannot come until the main hostilities in Europe have been fought to a decision. In the meanwhile, say the Japanese leaders, Japan and China can go ahead and settle their outstanding differences so that there will be nothing left of side issues when the time comes for the general peace treaty between the allies of the Alliance and those of the Entente.

The claim from Japan, made within the past week, is that it now demands nothing from China that will violate the integrity of that Republic, the express terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance precluding any attempt to secure Chinese territory or abridge her rights as an independent nation.

In a recent summary of the situation in the Orient, Dr. T. Iyenaga, formerly of the University of Chicago, declared that Japan was doing in China what England and America contended should be done.

Kiaochow was the child conceived, begotten and bred by the Kaiser's "marched first policy," he said. "Kiaochow was the last vestige of European aggression on China, begun in 1895. As long as the German struggle remained standing to serve the purpose of German imperialism and militarism, so long the policy which John Hay so lucidly enunciated was in danger of subversion. For who could tell that, when Germany was fully prepared, the nucleus of German imperialism at Kiaochow would not develop into a factor whose power the world has not yet measured? Japan has, therefore, resolved in co-operation with her ally, to root out German imperialism in the Far East, in order to place on a safer and more solid foundation the principle for which England, America and Japan have so long contended, and thus to secure a lasting peace in the Orient. It goes without saying that Japan will never take any measure that might be construed as prejudicial to the interests of the United States. For America is Japan's best friend."

"Japan has accomplished her first purpose; that is, has reduced Kiaochow and destroyed the German warships in the East. But the war is far from being over. Japan, although doing at present nothing but the policing of the Eastern seas, is still at war with Germany. This is certainly one of the most unique and anomalous spectacles ever presented between warring nations. At this stage it is then absurd to talk, as some are doing, about the disposition of the captured Kiaochow and of the German island in the South Seas which Japan has occupied. Who can assure us that Japan will not, before the war is ended, be confronted by a German armada followed by the Kaiser's picked legions to see whether Japan's victory over a few thousand of the Tientsin garrison and a couple of gunboats in Kiaochow harbor was final, or not? Such a contingency is of course remote indeed, but I cannot share the easy optimism that seems to rule among the Allies and in the American press in general."

"In undertaking the military operations beyond the war zone prescribed by China, some charge Japan with the violation of China's neutrality. Yes, Japan did violate the neutrality of China in exactly the same sense as England and France would violate the neutrality of Belgium by making it the scene of military operations in their effort to drive out the Germans from that much harassed country. Before Japan landed her troops at Lungkow the Germans in Kiaochow had been taking military measures in the Shantung Province far beyond the zone within which China asked Germany and Japan to limit their operations. They would, again, have been suicidal for Japan to confine her military action within the so-called war zone. Others again impute to Japan the violation of the principle of China's territorial integrity should she retain Kiaochow after the war. I cannot agree with such a construction. Of course, we cannot foretell what final agreement will be made between China and Japan about Kiaochow. This much, however, is certain: If the Allies finally win, Japan will have proper claims to make for the blood and treasure expended for the capture of Kiaochow and in running the great risk of having for her foe a power so formidable as Germany. Even should Japan decide to retain Kiaochow, it would not be a violation of China's integrity, for Kiaochow was not a part of China; its complete sovereignty, at least for ninety-nine years, rested in Germany."

KEEP UP THE GOOD EXAMPLE

It would be a serious setback to the cause of good roads and the frontage tax if the people of Manoa Valley, who average in intelligence and wealth with any other of the best sections of the city, decide to pave their district under the local improvement law with any pavement not guaranteed to outlive the bonds. The supervisors should lay it down as an ironclad rule not to build any well traveled thoroughfare with anything but a "permanent" pavement. Asphalt macadam, so far as it has been tested, is a splendid pavement, but it has not been demonstrated yet that it will last ten years on any street. It certainly has not lasted that long on any Honolulu street, even if it has shown itself superior to any other style of pavement built by the Honolulu road department.

Warrenite, or some similar pavement, is the least that should be laid in Manoa. For the main Manoa entrance even Warrenite is not good enough. For that road either bitulithic or asphalt, on a concrete foundation, should be put down.

Then the taxpayers of Manoa will know that what they are to pay for they will have after the last tax installment is met. The initial difference in cost is justified thoroughly.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN WESTERN ZONE

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

PARIS, France, February 8.—Off.

L.—"A violent infantry engagement

has been in progress since yesterday morning at Bagatelle. The latest reports are that all our positions have been maintained.

"The German attack at Fontaine Madame, in the Argonne, was repulsed. Southwest of Cerny, we captured a trench. Elsewhere only artillery duels are taking place."

BERLIN REPORTS GAIN

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

BERLIN, Germany, February 8.—

Official—"Fighting for our positions in the neighborhood of La Basse continues. In the forest of Argonne we have captured a portion of the enemy's fortified positions. Otherwise there are no important changes on the western front.

Unimportant engagements in East Prussia and Poland have resulted successfully for us.

AGED AIDE TO KING IS DEAD IN LONDON

Marquis of Londonderry, Once Viceroy of Ireland, Leaves Immense Estate

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

LONDON, February 8.—Charles

Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, the Marquis of Londonderry, aide-de-camp to King George, died at his London residence today of pneumonia. He was sixty-three years old.

The Marquis of Londonderry had long been prominent in British political circles. He had served as Viceroy of Ireland, as chairman of the London school board, as postmaster general and as lord president of the council. He was prominent among the Unionist leaders in opposition to the Home Rule for Ireland Bill.

He is succeeded in the title by his son, Viscount Castlereagh, who also inherits the great estate of more than fifty thousand acres in England and Ireland.

GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

EXTENDS OPTION A YEAR

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Owing

to the unsettled financial conditions in the United States, due to the war, the government of China announces that it has extended for a year, from January 1, the option held by American bankers to raise a loan of twenty million dollars, which is to be used by the Chinese department of public works for a series of reclamation projects along the Hwai River valley, in order to eliminate the annual devastating floods.

ARIZONA LAW BARS

ALIENS FROM MINES

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

PHOENIX, Arizona, February 9.—The

assembly yesterday adopted a substitute measure for the Anti-alien Law, (which the federal court of appeal recently declared unconstitutional. The new law provides that all persons engaged in hazardous occupations must be able to read and write in the English language. This bill follows in construction the British Columbian law respecting those who may engage in underground mining.

BONDS, STOCK AND SCRIPT ARE TAKEN BACK TO PARIS

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

GENEVA, Switzerland, February 8.—

Bonds, stock and scrip valued at \$800,000,000 have been returned to Paris. They were sent to Geneva for safe keeping soon after the German invasion of France.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN WEST ARE 104,000

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

LONDON, February 8.—Premier As-

quith today informed the house of commons that British casualties in all ranks in the western arena numbered 104,000 up to February 4.

PRICE OF BREAD RAISES ONE CENT ON POUND LOAF

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

NEW YORK, February 9.—Bread,

which has been selling at five cents a pound loaf, will go up to six cents here, commencing this morning. The increasing cost of flour is given as the cause.